



General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/279
S/1995/568
12 July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Items 39, 75 and 81 of the
preliminary list*
LAW OF THE SEA
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY
AND COOPERATION IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN REGION
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 12 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative
of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

With reference to the letter addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Greece, dated 29 June 1995 (A/50/264-S/1995/526), I must take strong exception regarding its tone and content.

To begin with, the letter of Mr. Zacharakis aims once again at distorting facts and fails to address the main issues in focus and in that respect stands to be out of context.

Unfortunately, it appears that Greece still continues to stand by its past irredentist aspirations. Since the foundation of the nation State of Greece some 160 years ago, on five occasions it has tripled the size of its territory, mostly against Turkey. Two other attempts by Greece at expansion towards the east were repulsed, in Anatolia in the 1920s and in the eastern Mediterranean region in the 1970s.

On the other hand, in the course of these 160 years, Turkey has not acquired an inch of Greek territory.

* A/50/50/Rev.1.



The foreign policy of the Republic of Turkey has been one of moderation. Turkey has had no territorial ambitions beyond its national borders. Unlike Hellenism, which, as a national ideology, has no limits, the Turkish national pact aims to preserve the existing Turkish borders. Turkey continues to respect fully the territorial integrity of all its neighbours, including Greece.

As for the Cyprus issue, the Turkish intervention in 1974 was based on an international treaty and therefore was totally legitimate. Mr. Zacharakis should also recognize the responsibility of his country in the current state of affairs in Cyprus, by perpetrating a coup d'état in 1974 with the aim of annexing Cyprus to Greece.

The Greek allegation that Turkey poses a threat to Greece is by all measures a misrepresentation. Such an allegation is used by Greece as a pretext for its expansionist goals and hostile attitude towards Turkey. It is Greece that has territorial ambitions in areas beyond its territories, not only in the Aegean, but also in the eastern Mediterranean, Thrace, Macedonia and Epirus. The new military defence doctrine of Greece, which is based on the concept of establishing a single Hellenic space, is an expansionist and offensive military posture based on race. Such a posture presents a major threat to peace and stability in our region. Furthermore, Greece's alignment with the terrorist organizations that harbour futile aspirations against Turkey's territorial integrity and political unity is common knowledge. We find the current and unqualified support given by Greece to terrorism, which is internationally recognized as the main threat to humanity, most deplorable.

I should like to confirm that Turkey is determined not to compromise its basic legal rights and interests in the Aegean in the face of Greek designs.

But looking to the future, I should like to reaffirm our readiness to engage in a process of meaningful dialogue to achieve mutually acceptable, just and equitable solutions to all our differences through result-oriented negotiations. We continue to believe that the betterment of Turkish-Greek relations is in the best interests of both nations and is essential for the promotion of much-needed stability in our region.

I should like to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 39, 75 and 81 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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13 July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JULY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to our note dated 28 June 1995 (S/1995/522), and with reference to the letter dated 6 July 1995 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea (S/1995/542), upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the attached letter of today's date from H.E. Sayed Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan.

I request you kindly to circulate the attached letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mohamed Osman YASSIN
Permanent Representative



Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 11 July 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council

Permit me to make the following observations in response to the letter dated 5 July 1995 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea (S/1995/542):

1. The letter in question contains distasteful words and expressions that are not appropriate to the high standing of the Security Council and are not customarily used in responsibly conducted international relations. The use by the Eritrean Government of such a mode of address reflects a lack of objectivity and an inability to approach the international community, international conventions and covenants and prevailing practice in a manner showing respect.
2. The Eritrean letter is unable to refute the statements, made in our letter of 26 June 1995 that was circulated as an annex to document S/1995/522, to the effect that the Eritrean Government has colluded in conspiracy and has been involved in an action hostile to the Sudan by planning, sponsoring and hosting meetings of outlaw elements that went on to adopt resolutions calling for concerted action to overthrow the legitimate Government of the Sudan by armed force. This demonstrates and confirms a spirit of enmity against the people and Government of the Sudan. It also reflects the fact that the Eritrean President has repudiated all of the sacrifices made by the Sudanese people in supporting the cause of its Eritrean brothers and his pursuit of a policy hostile to the Sudan in the interests of parties that have no good will towards either people.
3. It has been demonstrated to the Security Council that the letters of the Eritrean Government to which reference is made in its most recent communication amount to no more than the crude fabrication of crises with the Sudan and that they lack the logic required for their consideration by the Council. We cite as evidence for this the view of the Organization of African Unity concerning the manner in which the dispute between the two countries should be addressed.
4. The international community, as represented by the Council, is urged to enjoin the Eritrean regime to adopt a responsible mode of conduct in its international relations that is based on full respect for the Charter of the United Nations and for its resolutions as well as for the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. Failing this, the regime in question will face the consequences of its present hostile conduct towards the Sudan.

I should like to assure you that the Sudan will continue to meet its international obligations, in accordance with the principles of good-neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of States that are

embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in its resolutions, with a view to preserving peace and security in a region whose peoples rejoice in peaceful coexistence.

(Signed) Ali Osman Mohamed TAHA
Minister for Foreign Affairs



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Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 44 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 10 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative
of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency a letter from
H.E. Mr. Fares Bouez, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, on the subject of
Lebanese detainees held in Israeli detention camps.

I have the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be
circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 44 of the
preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/50/50/Rev.1.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

I would like to focus once again on a painful aspect of the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory, in defiance of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

I am referring to the tragedy of the 225 Lebanese detainees interned since 1984 in detention camps under Israeli control in south Lebanon and within Israel itself.

No legal charge has been brought against those detainees since their internment commenced over a decade ago, while they continue to undergo the most inhumane treatment and unbelievable torture and suffering at the hands of the Israeli occupying force and the militia it controls in contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949. This Convention, to which Israel is a party, offers protection to civilians living under occupation and proscribes arbitrary detention and torture. Furthermore, the International Committee of the Red Cross has so far been refused by Israel access to the detainees.

Mr. Secretary-General, I wish to thank you for your efforts to obtain the release of the Lebanese internees, and I appeal to you and, through you, to the competent bodies of the United Nations, on the occasion of the remembrance day of the Lebanese detainees observed on 14 July in Lebanon, and by thousands of Lebanese throughout the world, to exert your utmost endeavours to bring the ordeal of the detainees and the anguish of their loved ones to an end.

Al-Khyam detention camp must be closed. This shameful episode of Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon must be concluded and the detainees allowed to return to their homes and loved ones.

The recent release of a small number of detainees and the parental visits which were conceded by the occupying force are but mere palliatives which have only served to highlight the appalling conditions of their detention and to make our demands for their release even more pressing in view of the first hand reports brought back by the released detainees of the horrific conditions of internment in Al-Khyam and the systematic and barbaric torture practiced behind its walls. Medical reports have corroborated the statements in those reports, as did earlier medical examinations performed on those detainees who had been released earlier, some of whom died in hospital soon after their release.

The agreement put forward by Israel, that the so-called South Lebanese Army (SLA) militia is responsible for the detention camp of Al-Khyam is totally refuted and unacceptable and does not exonerate it from responsibility since Israel is the occupying Power in south Lebanon and is, in the final analysis, responsible in international law for acts committed on the territories it occupies and the SLA militia is but a tool of the Israeli occupying force and would not exist without its support.

In view of the above, the Lebanese Government, the Lebanese detainees, the heirs of the detainees who died in internment and those who disappeared or are still missing or unaccounted for invoke their right to claim damages and indemnities, and to take legal action against the Israeli Government, its military officers and agents for their internment, torture and suffering.

Mr. Secretary-General, I take this opportunity to reiterate to you our thanks for all your efforts to obtain the release of the Lebanese detainees, and invite you to continue your efforts on their behalf.

(Signed) Fares BOUEZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs



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13 July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 JULY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After having considered the reports on developments in the safe area of Zepa, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has concluded that Zepa is threatened with the same scenario as was used by the Serb aggressor to occupy Srebrenica.

At this moment, Zepa is being subjected to heavy shelling, artillery, tank and infantry attacks. Owing to a complete blockade, the humanitarian situation in Zepa is dire.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests that all the necessary measures be undertaken to protect the safe area of Zepa and to prevent any further attacks against this safe area. In particular, it demands that additional United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troops be deployed in Zepa in order to guarantee the safety of this United Nations-designated safe area and its population.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



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S/1995/572
13 July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 28 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 13 July 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 July 1995 from
H.E. Mr. Kresimir Zubak, President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document
of the General Assembly under item 28 of the preliminary list, and of the
Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/50/Rev.1.

Annex

Letter dated 12 July 1995 from the President of the
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to
the Secretary-General

In my capacity as President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I strongly condemn the Serbian aggression and occupation of Srebrenica, as well as the escalation of attacks against the other safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is obvious that the aggressor also intends to occupy these territories and to subject their citizens to the severest and most brutal of policies, ethnic cleansing and genocide.

We are deeply dismayed that more decisive and more effective measures, including the use of force that was made available to and placed at your disposal, have not been taken by this Organization to prevent this tragedy. These developments in the safe areas further jeopardize the political process and facilitate further aggression and atrocity.

You will recall that, according to the Contact Group peace plan, Srebrenica, as well as other safe areas, are integral parts of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Therefore, we consider this course of events to be a specific kind of challenge to the implementation of the Washington agreement and a testing of the political will of the world's most relevant sectors that support the further strengthening of the Federation.

Since all the responsibility for the efficient implementation of relevant resolutions lies with you, in accordance with the proposals adopted by the Security Council, we request that you exert all the necessary pressure against the Serbian aggressor, using all means at your disposal.

In this way, you would affirm that, in the year of its fiftieth anniversary, the United Nations can, indeed, be the place for finding adequate and principal solutions to current and potential conflicts and crises. This would also prevent further erosion of your Organization's credibility, and ensure the preservation of and compliance with the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which have been so flagrantly violated in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Kresimir ZUBAK



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Items 28 and 114 (c) of the preliminary
list*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Letter dated 13 July 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

According to reports from the Srebrenica area communicated to our Government, Serb forces have begun to separate boys and men aged 13 and older. It is reported that these boys and men have been forced to dig trenches and otherwise abused in the pursuit of Serb military goals in the occupied territories. It has also been communicated to our Government that women between the age of 15 and 35 have been separated from the rest of the refugee population. According to reports from this area, a number of trucks with detained men have been taken to unknown destinations. The fate of these detainees is uncertain and there are substantial grounds to fear their execution, though these reports could not yet be confirmed.

These acts constitute grave violations of the Geneva Conventions and the norms of international humanitarian law, and must be responded to in the strongest terms.

In view of the dire circumstances facing the population of Srebrenica, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests that the following be secured and ensured:

(a) Safe passage for all refugees from Srebrenica to government-held territories;

* A/50/50/Rev.1.

(b) United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) surveillance of the road from Srebrenica on which the expelled population would be travelling as well as to escort the convoys with refugees. UNPROFOR must account for and document all inhabitants being transported by the Serbian terrorists by buses and trucks from Srebrenica, since it has already been observed that a number of the expelled citizens have disappeared during transport;

(c) Immediate dispatch of UNPROFOR troops and medical units to the area to protect and care for the civilian population;

(d) An account of all those taken by the Serbs and their release forthwith. These detainees should be regarded as any of the United Nations hostages, and demands must be made that they be immediately released unharmed;

(e) Upon the arrival of the refugee population in government-held territories, provisions for their temporary settlement, including at the very least the erection of make-shift housing;

(f) The opening of Tuzla Airport in order to ensure deliveries of tents, blankets, food and medical supplies to the refugees.

Since the United Nations has failed to defend the population of Srebrenica, on United Nations demilitarized territory, it is not absolved of its obligations to provide for them now, once in government-held territory, after having exposed them to life threatening danger resulting from the absence of timely United Nations action.

May I ask Excellency, for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under items 28 and 114 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 12 JULY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué on
Srebrenica issued by the Presidency on 12 July 1995 on behalf of the European
Union.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its
annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Juan Antonio YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO



Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union
on the situation in Srebrenica dated 12 July 1995

The European Union,

Strongly condemns the attacks launched by the Bosnian Serb forces on the safe area of Srebrenica and their subsequent occupation of the town. These attacks constitute a flagrant violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 819 (1993), 824 (1993) and 836 (1993);

Demands an immediate halt to the Bosnian Serb forces' offensive and their withdrawal from Srebrenica, as well as full observance of the safe area status by all parties;

Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages and UNPROFOR personnel being held, and full freedom of movement for the civil population of Srebrenica and for UNPROFOR;

Requests that humanitarian aid organizations be allowed unrestricted and immediate access to the Srebrenica area in order to ensure delivery of supplies of water, food and medical supplies, and to enable the wounded to be transported to hospitals;

Expresses its grave concern at the bombardment of Zepa and demands that it stop immediately.
